

## THE INTELLIGENCER.

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(SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

TERMS OF THE INTELLIGENCER.

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## The Intelligencer.

WHEELING, W. VA., APRIL 6, 1886.

Governing a Great City.

If the highest priced commodities were always the best, the government of the city of New York ought to be by odds the best in the country. The appropriations for the current year amount to \$35,000,000, only \$2,000,000 less than the increased value of real estate in the previous year, and \$5,000,000 greater than the value of gold ore raised from the mines of the United States in a year. The estimate called for \$81,000,000 more, but the city fathers, in a spirit of rare patriotism and economy, concluded that \$35,000,000 ought to go round.

At the Cross Roads meetings the dry-goods box orator (in opposition) denounced as ruinously extravagant the salaries paid in Washington. Bless his innocent soul, the men who are comfortably stabled under the government of the city of New York turn up their noses at the cheap labor of Washington. The Mayor has \$100,000 a year, and his Secretary the salary of a Congressman. Some of \$50,000, \$100,000, \$120,000, wink cunningly at you all through the salary list; and the item "Mees" is drollest of all. The Aldermen (common councilmen) who get \$20,000 for a vote, except \$2,000 a year from the city as a pin money. Their President goes \$1,000 better.

The judiciary is a thing of great beauty. There are seven Supreme Court judges at \$11,500 each, six Superior Court judges at \$15,000 each, and as many Common Pleas judges at the same. Three General Sessions judges have \$12,000 a piece, and there is a Surrogate at the same price. Six City Court judges get \$10,000 each. Eleven Police Justices draw salaries of \$8,000. As many Civil Justices (Squires) receive \$1,000. Each of these subordinate magistrates must look out for the politics of his ward.

But what are salaries such as these to the shrewd patriots who help to spend \$35,000,000 a year! This is where the really fine work of governing comes in; and the work being in the hands of comparatively few men, we may imagine how arduous are their labors to prevent the robbery of the city by delving persons. To make it harder on the few who consent to govern, the many give no heed to the public business, pay their taxes, read the election returns—and blash for shame when there is a Tweed or a Broadway Railway scandal.

Shall We Have Free Salt?

"A Reader" wants to know whether the INTELLIGENCER doesn't think that "salt, at least ought to be made free," that is to say, imported salt admitted free of duty.

At different times and in different ways the INTELLIGENCER has endeavored to make it clear that a sufficient duty ought to be maintained on imported salt to encourage the domestic salt industry. If the field were thrown open to competition on equal terms, our salt industry could not stand. Foreign salt is produced by cheaper capital and cheaper labor, and as vessel owners are glad to ballast with salt, distance from the American market is no protection to the American producers.

Salt is so necessary a commodity that it is the greatest importance that we have an abundant, regular and cheap supply. This we cannot have by depending on foreign countries. We must encourage production at home, not only because we ought always to keep at home as much money as we can, but because war may at any time interfere with the foreign supply, and because a large home production tends to keep down the price of the imported article. Our imports of salt are always large, and in the face of these the American producer could not if he would control the market. The fact that salt was never so cheap as now explodes the theory of a salt monopoly.

In 1872 the salt duty was reduced, salt in bags, from 24 cents per hundred pounds to 12 cents, salt in bulk from 18 cents to 8 cents. It was fondly hoped by those who thought the consumer was paying the "tax," that this considerable reduction of duty would be of great advantage to the consumer. Foreign producers put up the price of salt and pocketed the difference. In 1873 the New York Chamber of Commerce said in a report, "The cost of both ground and fine salt is higher than it was before the duty was reduced. For these and other reasons the INTELLIGENCER does not wish to see salt on the free list."

A Thought for House Bill Managers.

If base ball is to continue a profitable and business-like sport, managers must reform the generation of players or put other and less obnoxious players in their places. The artists who wield the bat and juggle the ball have not only reached a proud pinnacle from which they are able to demand salaries which the preachers look on with as much envy as Christian gentlemen permit themselves to feel, but they are very oafs for stepping out of contracts, and when the happy manager thinks he has his book well into the gills of one of them—he has gone off to a rival club.

The Chinaman is very imitative. One of the first grounds of complaint against him is that he can do anything he sees done. He is, moreover, submissive, and he works for very small wages. They do say that he will keep a contract for a money consideration. He has not had time for base ball as a mere sport, but in time into the sport the element of business, and you'll catch your Chinaman.

How attractive would be a nine of Chinese base ball players, in native costume, including pig-tails. They might never win a game, but what of that? They would draw the crowd, and the crowd brings game money, and who asks for more, here is a thought for the sorely-tried managers of our national game.

## LABOR ARBITRATION BILL.

A Review of the Debate on the Measure, Gibson's Position.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—There has been a great display of histrionic talent during the last three days on the Labor Arbitration bill introduced by Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri. The provisions of the measure and a synopsis of the debate thereon have already been published in the INTELLIGENCER. No more important question has been presented before Congress since the agitation of the abolition of slavery. The opportunity for aspiring statesmen to carry favor with the laboring element of the country has been taken advantage of, and nearly every Congressional district has been heard from, either for or against the bill; but all utterances, whether on one side or the other, have breathed a spirit of friendliness towards the wage workers of the country. After reading the discussion, pro and con, the American workman who does not think for himself will have great difficulty in determining whether the preferred legislation is really intended to benefit him practically or whether drawn and altered, not seen in it, a "harmless, meaningless law which is only a vote-catching enterprise."

Our own Eustace Gibson, who, whatever else may be said of him, is entitled to the credit of being a man who has the courage of his convictions, has taken a prominent part in the debate, and is the only West Virginia member thus far who has placed himself on record in a speech on either side. He has taken a very practical and sensible view of the labor situation—a view which has been entertained by some of the ablest men upon both sides. He said to me, to-day, in conversation upon the subject, that he stated his position after mature deliberation, believing the question too serious to import the light of a momentary passion. He was in favor of a recommitment of the bill to the committee, because he thought a more efficient and satisfactory measure was capable of being arrived at. O'Neill's bill was too hastily drawn and altered, and he saw in it no chance for the labor troubles now being experienced, or a solving of the greatest national problem of the age.

In his speech he expressed the belief that arbitration is unconstitutional, but departed from the old Democratic strict construction ideas far enough to admit that it is within the power of Congress to legislate upon the labor problem; that it is the right of our National Legislature to pass laws to protect us as well as regulate. In other words, when Congress, by virtue of its power over interstate commerce, exercises the right to establish a commission to regulate freight and passenger tariffs, by virtue of the same power it can regulate the amount of wages that can be demanded and required. This is Gibson's position. "But," says he, "this cannot be done in the form of an arbitration. Whatever legislation there may be upon this subject ought to be attached to an interstate commerce bill. The same power that lays his hand upon these corporations to regulate them for one purpose, ought to do it for other purposes."

I am informed that Senator Camden and General Goff both entertain this idea. Mr. Camden is now preparing a speech on the interstate commerce bill pending before the Senate, in which he will take this ground.

"It is claimed," says Mr. Gibson, "and conceded that under the power to regulate interstate commerce we can fix a maximum and minimum price that shall be charged for transportation. Why fix a minimum? The object is to protect the corporations from competing among themselves, which might be injurious to the public good. Now, if you can do that, why not go farther and say that these corporations, which for the public good you require to hold themselves in readiness to carry passengers and freight under certain regulations, shall not be destroyed by unjust and hostile organizations? You cannot settle that by arbitration."

The substitute for O'Neill's bill which is being pressed by Mr. Gifford, expressly prohibits arbitration upon subjects alone about which there is controversy between capital and labor. This can, therefore, scarcely provide for a practical or sensible adjustment of the very question at issue between the two great interests. The West Virginia Congressman expressed himself throughout in a very conservative manner. He is not only appeared to sympathize with the cause of honest wage-workers, but was in full sympathy with those who invest their capital to develop the resources of the country and make it possible for the laboring man to find employment. Both these interests, according to Mr. Gibson, are to be protected. The legislation should not be one-sided. The labor troubles should be settled by an interstate commerce commission, not in the interest of either class, but in the interest of the public and in behalf of the country.

The question of the settlement of the labor question on the interstate commerce bill. When the Government takes hold of that road and says to Jay Gould, "You shall not charge the public exorbitant rates for travel or freight," it will say, "You shall not grind down the laborer on your line."

While West Virginia is fortunately free from such evils as that which characterizes the Jay Gould, Hocking Valley and other similar organizations, it is not certain that it will always be in such an enviable situation, and this legislation can not come too soon for one State.

Confidential advice, to either sex, on delicate diseases. Book 10 cents in stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 603 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The eternal fitness of things is illustrated by the fact that Mr. Grogo holds a prominent position in a Columbus, Ohio, brewery.

Save the children. They are especially liable to sudden Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. We guarantee Acker's English Remedy a positive cure. It saves hours of anxious watching. Sold by Logan & Co. and Charles Menckmeyer.

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## LOGAN'S LETTER.

To Private Deane in regard to the Pension of Soldiers.

CALDWELL, O., April 5.—At the same time that Deane wrote the letter to Ben. Bateworth which called out the correspondence published in the INTELLIGENCER of the last, he also addressed similar letters to the leaders of both Houses. Among many replies received, that of General Logan is selected as a model letter with reference to those subjects which interest the soldiers of the country at this time.

It will be read with interest by soldiers over the United States for it is the honest utterance of their trust and strongest friend—it is as follows:

SENATE CHAMBER,  
WASHINGTON, March 30, 1886.

J. M. Deane, Esq.:

MY DEAR FRIEND—Your favor is at hand. Your review of what has not been done does not vary far from the facts. You know how I have labored in every session of Congress for years to bring about a more just recognition of the services of those who saved the nation, and made it what it is to-day. And, so far as I am concerned, I mean to continue with this same object in view. We have met with many obstacles in the past and we will no doubt encounter many in the future, but this should not deter us from keeping up the fight. With regards, I remain, Very truly, your friend,

JOHN A. LOGAN.

Thought He was an Episcopalian.

Washington Herald.

Secretary Chase was not originally a Unitarian. He learned how to swear after he went into Lincoln's Cabinet. One day, after he had delivered himself rather vigorously, Lincoln said to him: "Mr. Chase, are you an Episcopalian?" "Why do you ask?" was the somewhat surprised counter-question. "Oh, just out of curiosity," replied Lincoln. "Seward is an Episcopalian, and I noticed that you and he swore in much the same manner."

Hon. R. M. McLane, U. S. Minister to France, eridites to the power of Red Star Cough Cure.

The Irish Land League has forbidden the marriage of two faithful lovers because the parents of one of them are boycotted.

A Squalling Baby.

Why is a squalling baby like a gale of wind? Because it begins with a squall. Cold rains induce coughs and croup. Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein will cure it.

DIED.

KEMPLE—On Sunday morning, April 4, 1886, at 10 o'clock, NELLIE F., wife of Jacob Kemple, aged 31 years.

Funeral Tuesday at 10:30 A. M., from the residence of her husband, 510 Market street. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Mt. Wood Cemetery.

GRANLEY—On Sunday April 4, 1886, at 9:15 P. M., JAMES GRANLEY, aged 40 years.

Funeral on Wednesday at 10 A. M., from her home, No. 83 Twelfth street. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

AT LASH'S,

Cor. Main and Eleventh Streets.

CLOCKS!

New Stock. Prices lower than ever.

Medical.

Dr. Bull's

Cough

Syrup

Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness,

Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping

Cough, Influent Consumption

and relieves consumptive persons in

advanced stages of the disease. For

sale by all Druggists. Price, 25 cts.

CAUTION! The genuine

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

is sold only in white wrappers,

and bears our registered

trade-mark, a bull with a

red star on his back. Beware of

imitations. Sold by all Druggists.

STOP CHWING TOBACCO!

Chew Lange's Plug,

THE GREAT TOBACCO ANTIDOTE.

Price 10 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

Send for specimen.

THE WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER

THE WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER

THE BEST WEST VIRGINIA WEEKLY,

THE BEST WEST VIRGINIA WEEKLY.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR,

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Send for specimen and

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Canvassing Agents all over the State. Work  
easy, pleasant and good pay. Address BUREAU  
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WANTED, BOARD-FOR SELF,  
wife and two children. Two rooms re-  
quired. Will furnish same. Call on Wheeling  
agent. Address, GEORGE SKEELY, 257 1/2  
Main street.

FOR RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM  
with gas and hot water. No. 36 sixteenth street.  
Very suitable for man and wife or two gentlemen.  
Furnished or not furnished, with or without  
board, as may be desired. Consistent to public  
buildings and both railroads. Terms reasonable.  
Call and see it.

FEATHER DUSTERS!

Housefurnishing Goods!

Tea, Dinner and Toilet Ware.

EWING BROS.,

1215 Market St., opp. McLure House.

HAVANA

ORANGES!

Five barrels very fine and Sweet Havana Oranges  
just received by

N. SCHULZ.

BANK OF THE OHIO VALLEY.

Notice to Investors.

Wheeling Five Percent Bonds. Last chance of  
interest to Wheeling investors.

These bonds are going off rapidly; large daily  
sales are being made in Baltimore. Anybody here wanting  
to buy should call with all speed.

APRIL 5, 1886. F. P. JEFFSON, Cashier.

THE REGULAR MEETING

OF THE W. U. R. SOCIETY

will be held at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms on Wednes-  
day, April 7, at 7:30 o'clock.

At 8 o'clock the question of organizing an indus-  
trial school will be discussed, at which time the  
radius of Wheeling are invited to be present.

APRIL 10, 1886. Secretary pro tem.

PARTIAL SUITS AT COST, TO CLOSE

out at the following low prices:

Suits for \$10, worth \$15.

Suits for \$12, worth \$18.

Suits for \$15, worth \$20.

Suits for \$18, worth \$25.

Suits for \$20, worth \$30.

Suits for \$25, worth \$35.

Suits for \$30, worth \$40.

Suits for \$35, worth \$45.

Suits for \$40, worth \$50.

Suits for \$45, worth \$55.

Suits for \$50, worth \$60.

Suits for \$55, worth \$65.

Suits for \$60, worth \$70.

Suits for \$65, worth \$75.

Suits for \$70, worth \$80.

Suits for \$75, worth \$85.

Suits for \$80, worth \$90.

Suits for \$85, worth \$95.

Suits for \$90, worth \$100.

Suits for \$95, worth \$105.

Suits for \$100, worth \$110.

Suits for \$105, worth \$115.

Suits for \$110, worth \$120.

Suits for \$115, worth \$125.

Suits for \$120, worth \$130.

Suits for \$125, worth \$135.

Suits for \$130, worth \$140.

Suits for \$135, worth \$145.

Suits for \$140, worth \$150.

Suits for \$145, worth \$155.

Suits for \$150, worth \$160.

Suits for \$155, worth \$165.

Suits for \$160, worth \$170.

Suits for \$165, worth \$175.

Suits for \$170, worth \$180.

Suits for \$175, worth \$185.

Suits for \$180, worth \$190.

Suits for \$185, worth \$195.

Suits for \$190, worth \$200.

Suits for \$195, worth \$205.

Suits for \$200, worth \$210.

Suits for \$205, worth \$215.

Suits for \$210, worth \$220.

Suits for \$215, worth \$225.

Suits for \$220, worth \$230.

Suits for \$225, worth \$235.

Suits for \$230, worth \$240.

Suits for \$235, worth \$245.

Suits for \$240, worth \$250.

Suits for \$245, worth \$255.

Suits for \$250, worth \$260.

Suits for \$255, worth \$265.

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Suits for \$265, worth \$275.

Suits for \$270, worth \$280.

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Suits for \$285, worth \$295.

Suits for \$290, worth \$300.

Suits for \$295, worth \$305.

Suits for \$300, worth \$310.

Suits for \$305, worth \$315.

Suits for \$310, worth \$320.

Suits for \$315, worth \$325.

## Geo. E. Stifel &amp; Co.

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